

MICHIGAN



FARMER,

AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Silk Culture in the West.

NUMBER 21.

BANK or no Bank, Tariff or no Tariff, one thing is certain, that so long as we import more than the amount of our exports—or, in other words, so long as the balance of trade is against us, we shall know the scarcity of the precious dust. The balance of trade is now, and always has been, against us; and it is the policy of the British Government to keep it so. Hence, their high Tariff policy.

It should be the policy of our Government to invert this order of things, if it can be done. And with such a country as this which we possess—with every variety of soil and climate—we can produce all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life. And that man is a benefactor of his country, who successfully introduces the cultivation of any article, in his own country, for which we now depend upon foreign cultivation to supply our wants, whether natural or artificial. Such an one is MORRIS, Editor of the "Burlington Silk Record," who has done so much towards introducing the culture of Silk in this country.

The article of Silk alone, if produced at home, to the extent of our wants, would turn the balance of trade in our favor. For the last few years, the article of Silk imported, has amounted to the sum of from 20 to \$30,000,000, annually. If this enormous amount, expended annually for foreign Silk, was saved to this country, the whole face of affairs would be changed—prosperity would flow in upon us, as an overflowing flood.

That silk can be raised and manufactured in our country, to the extent of our wants, is no longer a mooted question. Our soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of the Mulberry, even so far north as the 45th deg. of latitude; and, in the Southern States, it grows most luxuriantly. Our climate is healthful to the worm—and yankee ingenuity and perseverance is adapted to the enterprise.

The cultivation of silk, in this country, engaged the attention of the British Government whilst we were colonies. That government offered many inducements to the colonists, to embark in the enterprise; and many did embark in it, in various parts of the country—particularly in Pennsylvania and Connecticut—and it was becoming, even at that time, a profitable employment to many individuals.—But the Revolutionary War put a stop to the enterprise, except in individual cases. In Mansfield, Conn., where it was commenced previous to the breaking out of the Revolution, it has steadily progressed to the present time; and it is notorious that Mansfield is the richest inland town in Connecticut—made so by the culture of silk alone.

If Mansfield has been made rich, in spite of her sand and rocks, by the culture of silk, what effect might its culture have, in our State, with its salubrious climate and richness of soil? There are many considerations which should induce the farmers of Michigan, especially those who have large families, (among whom are many whose labor is necessarily unproductive in the common branches of husbandry,) to introduce the silk culture as a collateral branch of farming. The Mulberry can now be purchased cheap; a Mulberry orchard can be reared with facility, and the raising of silk commenced the first season of planting the orchard. A suitable cocoonery can be built at small expense, and children can be employed in picking the leaves and feeding the worms; and the females of the family, can reel the silk from the cocoons and prepare it for market.

Another inducement is, the cost of transportation. The expense of transporting our heavy articles of produce to market is so great that there are very few articles that the Michigan farmer can afford to raise for foreign market. Wheat is the only article of Michigan production that will pay transportation—and that very scarcely, at the present low prices. Silk will. The raw silk is worth from \$4 to \$5,00 per lb. It will cost no more to transport a pound of silk to market, than a pound of flour—so that this considera-

tion alone should induce us to embark in its production, if its production is practicable in this climate. That it is practicable, the experiments already tried in this State, abundantly prove. The Mulberry grows well—and the worm is healthy. If its cultivation is practicable and profitable in Connecticut, it certainly must be both practicable and profitable in Michigan.

Another consideration with many, is, that it requires but a small investment in land.—One acre planted with Mulberry will produce more clear profit than many acres appropriated to the production of any other article.—One acre of Mulberry will feed worms sufficient to make one hundred pounds of raw silk, which will be worth from 4 to \$500, and it will require no more labor or expense than it will to produce \$200 worth of wheat; and the most of the labor required, can be performed by such help as would be unable to render much assistance in the ordinary work of a farm. Another consideration is, the quick returns of the profits on Silk. The feeding season will last about three months—and in another month the silk may be marketed and returns made.

Another consideration is, that it costs nothing to winter the mulberry or the worm.—Every other animal of the farm has to be wintered one, at least, and most of them many winters, before any thing can be realized from them. But the Silk Worm is dormant, or rather in the egg, during the winter season, and consequently costs nothing to winter. When the winter is over, and the leaves put forth, then the egg is exposed to a proper temperature, is hatched, and the worm comes to maturity and yields its silk in six weeks:—then only a few days is required to prepare its rich produce for market.

M. W. S.

Jackson County, Dec. 8, 1843.

"INDUSTRIOS IDLENESS."—We saw exhibited, at the Fair in Genesee County, a bed-quilt composed of 15,000 pieces; and a similar one was exhibited at the Fair in this city.—But a lady in Columbia County has exceeded both these, for we observe among the list of premiums one for a bed-quilt of 24,000 pieces!—New Gen. Farmer.

CHEESE, we perceive, is becoming a very considerable item of export to China. It is packed whole, in tin cases, filled with saw dust, and the cases soldered so as to exclude the air. It keeps well.

Encouragement—Keeping Winter Apples—Fruit Growing, &c.

[In a letter from Hon. J. Shearer.]

D. D. T. MOORE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* A few evenings since, while interchanging views with my neighbor, an industrious farmer, upon the great and noble pursuit of Agriculture—and perusing your useful journal, which contains many experimental demonstrations on the subject, made by practical persons engaged in this independent calling, and affords an intellectual feast which should be enjoyed by every family—he requested me to enclose one dollar to you in advance for the Farmer. You will please direct to JOHN MILLER, Plymouth, Wayne Co., Michigan.

An idea suggests itself to the writer of these hasty drawn lines, in relation to preserving winter apples—on recollecting of having read Mr. Cobbett, Noah Webster, Esq. and others, all agree that apples should remain on the trees as late as possible without exposure to the frost. Good sense teaches that they should be carefully gathered from the tree, so as not to injure the tree or bruise the fruit. To lay them on an upper floor causes them to wither and lose their flavor: to bury them the moisture of the earth proves injurious—or to put them in large casks, or bins, their own weight causes too much pressure. But to place them in dried sand gives them durability and preserves their flavor. Your correspondent has adopted the following method: By placing the apples in his sap tubs, filling each nearly full; then put one tub on another, raising them in this way to a convenient height, ~~and on the upper tub a~~ board is laid. By this mode they are kept from injury by their own weight; and, being in small parcels, they may be conveniently sorted, and the decayed separated from the sound. A cool place, but so as not to freeze, is preferable in keeping apples.

The tubs converted to this use answer a double purpose, and does not injure them in making sugar. They can be used for this purpose until about the middle of March: then the apples can be sorted, and the sound ones placed in barrels, in dried sand or fine cut straw. Many kinds of winter fruit, by the above method, will last during the year, and retain their delicious flavor. Should the frost cut off the fruit once in two years, those who select a large quantity of lasting winter fruit, may, by careful management, be supplied continually. Therefore, let no one despair in raising an orchard.

When reading in the Farmer an article relative to the procrastination of planting fruit trees, it brought to mind an anecdote, heard when young, concerning a man somewhat advanced in years, and indolent—and who seemed unwilling to leave a trace of his existence. He had a fine, industrious lady for his wife; and she, being conscious of her husband's negligence, often urged him to rear an orchard: his answer was, that he was old, and that he should not live to enjoy the fruit thereof. Afterwards a son was born to the family who, after becoming large enough, by

the advice of his amiable mother planted some apple seeds, and reared an orchard—and his father lived long enough to become intoxicated with the cider from its fruit!—the family being abundantly supplied with delicious fruit, apple pies, &c.

It is to be hoped that we have no one in Michigan to follow the example of the negligent man mentioned in the above anecdote.

Respectfully and truly yours,

J. SHEARER.

Plymouth, Dec. 4, 1843.

On the first page of our last number, we copied part of an article entitled "Directions for the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, &c." from the new Catalogue of W. R. PRINCE & Co. The remainder of the article is given below:

The Cherries which comprise the cultivated varieties claim a two fold parentage, and there is a difference in habit connected therewith. Those of the Heart and Bigarreau classes have perpendicular roots and require a deep soil, whereas the Duke and Morello classes have horizontal roots and require a soil of but moderate depth. With this distinction both divisions readily accommodate themselves to a variety of soils, and will succeed any where but in a clay, a very arid, or very wet location. That which is preferable, however, above all others is a light, rich, sandy loam.

The Quince flourishes most in moist soil that is rich and friable, but readily accommodates itself to any upland soil that is not dry and sandy, but it is requisite to be constantly cultivated to insure a thrifty growth and large fruit.

The Gooseberry, Raspberry, and Currant, require a rich, friable soil, which should be well cultivated and manured. The Gooseberry will grow vigorously and produce very fine fruit if planted at the north side of a palisade or open fence and about 2 feet distant from it, or if planted beneath the partial shelter of a peach or a plum orchard, as the full rays of the sun burn the fruit and arrest its growth. Raspberries also require the shelter afforded by a hedge or fence, from the too powerful rays of the sun.

Strawberries flourish most in a rich friable loam that retains moisture. A sandy soil may cause earlier maturity, but the crop will be deficient. They should be planted in April or September. The bed should be about four feet wide, and the plants placed about 10 or 12 inches apart each way therein, and it is much the best course in our climate to let them run together as they then afford shelter to each other from the too powerful rays of the sun. New beds should be formed and the old ones broken up every second year.

Fowls.—In winter, hens should be fed in part with potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, &c., to supply the want of grass and seeds that they obtain in summer; this will cause them to lay.

A last word on Wheat.

Let no one henceforth assert that the wheat crop is uncertain. There are soils and latitudes better adapted to its cultivation than others, but it is as certain a crop as any other. Why should it not be, since its cultivation dates back to the commencement of man's history? In England there is no uncertainty in the wheat crop, except what is occasioned by the vicissitudes of the seasons, and so it is in this country with those that pursue the English mode of cultivating it. Why did William C. Williams in this neighborhood, reap thirty bushels to the acre this year, while the wheat of the majority of Kentucky cultivators was not worth the reaping at all? He sowed early, at the rate of three bushels of seed to the acre, upon a rich clover lea, plowed eight to ten inches deep, well harrowed, rolled, and laid off into beds of nine feet width, with deep water furrows. They sowed late a bushel to an acre, upon half worn out land, and scratched the surface with the plow; so that much of the seed did not come up, much that came up was winter killed, and what remained in the spring was smothered by grass and weeds. Since the laws of nature are invariable—since like effects are certain to follow like causes, who can doubt that Mr. Williams will always have a good wheat crop, or that his careless fellow citizens will always have bad crops, while both pursue their respective methods? If Mr. Williams produced on twenty acres six hundred bushels of wheat he would upon one hundred acres of the same sort of land, with the same sort of treatment, have produced, inevitably, three thousand bushels; and if he produced thirty bushels of wheat to the acre this year, will he not, under like circumstances, gather similar harvests next year, and the next and next?

Let not the farmer neglect to soak his seed in strong brine and then roll it in lime. This is always done in England. Many believe it will prevent rust, although it seems to have failed in some instances in this region. At all events the washing will beat out the bad wheat, and make the seed sprout and grow off more rapidly, and salt and lime will act as manure.—*Louisville Journal*.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A means of instantly stopping a horse when he runs away has been discovered in France. It is simple. A sudden transition from light to total darkness, is the principle. It is contrived, by means of a spring connected with the reins, to cover the horse's eyes. This was done in an instant when the animals were at the top of their speed, and the result was their instantaneous stoppage; for the light being suddenly excluded, horses no more rush forward, says the discoverer, without seeing their way than would a man afflicted with blindness.

LOGICAL.—“I say, Jim, how many legs would a calf have, calling his tail one?”

“Five, of course, you ninny.”

“No it would n't, neither—cos calling his tail a leg, would n't make it so.”

The Farmer.

IN no other situation, perhaps, are to be found more of the substantial goods and comforts of life than centre around the fireside and home of the farmer. At this season of the year, when he has got his harvest home, his fragrant crib of apples, his heaps of potatoes, and the corn house showing the yellow ears through the crevices to the very eaves; his hay well secured, and his labor, if he hired any, paid; such a man has no cause for envy; he is happier than the President of the Union. Numerous, we hope, are such farmers. No blessing is reached without toil and attention, and the horn of plenty may be said to be turned mouth downwards at the door of every industrious tiller of the soil.

It has often occurred to me that our farmers too often strive to obtain money rather than happiness. What can money procure that we have not about us?—wholesome food, and plenty of it; plain, warm clothing, a welcome home, and a good conscience—aye, a clear conscience, more valuable than aught that can be purchased with money. If we have but a sufficiency, let us rather rejoice that we have little surplus cash; for this species of wealth is accompanied with care, apprehension and anxiety.

Most of us are desirous, in addition to supplying our wants, to give our children a start on their journey. This is all right and proper; but if we look around us for those in the enjoyment of independence—those who are in comfortable circumstances—shall we not generally find them the makers of their own fortunes—self-raised—the children who were left or sent out into the world without a penny, and who are indebted for their success alone to good conduct and good management? If this be so, why then should we be so solicitous—why should we desire to leave our boys an inheritance that turns upon them the designs of bad men, induces a dislike for labor, and leaves them, too often, without any thing but bad habits? Something may be given to our daughters to set them up in housekeeping when they get married, and especially if they are so happy as to get an industrious man for a husband; but is not the best fortune we can give to our boys, a good, useful education, industrious habits, and the example of good morals?—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

RECIPE FOR MAKING BLACK INK.—J. McLeish, of Malden, communicates the following recipe to the *Olive Branch*:

"Two quarts of rain water, one half pound nutgalls, three ounces gum Senegal, (arabic,) three do. sulphate of iron: soak the nutgalls in three quarters of the water; the gum arabic in one half of the remaining water warmed; the sulphate of iron in the other half; let them stand in the several vessels 48 hours, then mix them, and the ink is made."

"This recipe for making the best black ink, was received last winter from Dr. Webster, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

From the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

Qualifications of Farmer's Wives.

A writer in the *Visitor*, for May, speaks of the great importance of females, especially the wives of farmers, being acquainted with all the duties of a domestic kind, and bestows high encomiums upon her "who rises with the lark," prepares suitable food for her family, &c. My opinion perfectly coincides with hers as to the importance of a farmer's wife to know, and that she superintend and assist in her domestic duties, so that every thing be done as it should be. Yes: I would praise her for her skill in preparing the hot cakes and early breakfast. Yet I would contend for the superiority of her, who with neatness and skill performs her routine of domestic duties with alacrity, in order to spend a few hours in useful reading, that she may impart light and knowledge to those around her, thereby enriching her own mind, and the minds of her children, so that they may become useful members of society.

Time is making vast ravages among those who take an active interest in the welfare of our country. Who are to take their places? Shall we look for them to our large cities? Do not many of their young men live in idleness and dissipation? Are they accustomed to that close application to study and business, which is necessary to discipline their minds and fit them for important places in government? Where, I say, are we to look for our future legislators and statesmen, but among the sons of our honest yeomen?

And does not the formation of their minds depend upon their mothers? Are not the first impressions the strongest and most lasting? And are not those received from the mother? Is not the child taught the love of good and evil, and the love of God and his country, from his mother? Does he not imbibe her sentiments and feelings with the first dawns of reason? How important, then, that she be intelligent, and that her sentiments be correct, and her judgement good.

The business of farmers requires constant attention through the busy seasons of the year; they have but little leisure for intellectual pursuits, or instruction of their children, and the woman who spends some portion of her time in useful reading, and imparting the information thereby gained to those around her, does abundantly more to benefit her family, than she could possibly do in raking hay, or picking potatoes. We are creatures of imitation, monkey-like. If a child sees his mother take a book, he likewise will take one. If she speaks of what she reads, he will likewise, and so imprint it on his memory. The influence of such a woman is great. It will be felt around her, and it will tell upon a generation yet unborn.

Women possess quicker sensibilities and finer feelings than men, and they have more leisure for improvement. Let them improve their time to the best advantage, and we shall have an intelligent community.

A man's mind is not very likely to expand or be elevated, whose wife can talk of nothing

but feeding the ducks and chickens, though the ducks and chickens should be fed, and fed often, too.

ACCA.

Pittsfield, Oct. 12, 1843.

FEMALE INDUSTRY.—We noticed with more than an ordinary degree of pleasure, that a number of ladies, while listening to the able speech of counsel in the case of Chorr, indicted for murder, were busily plying their fingers with various kinds of knitting. We say with pleasure, because it irresistibly carried our minds back to the days of childhood, when the knitting was almost the constant companion of the ladies. And also with gratification that our most accomplished ladies do not consider that useful labor is beneath them. If our females industriously ply their knitting needles, thousands of dollars will be saved in our State, which, otherwise, would have been sent abroad, to procure those articles which they thus manufacture.—*Mich. Argus.*

PRESERVING QUINCES.—Some people prefer to preserve quinces with the cores in, but in this way the syrup will not be clear. The following is a cheap way of preserving them, and answers very well for common use: Pare, halve, and take out the cores, and boil the parings in new cider till soft. Strain the cider, and for five pounds of quinces put in a pound of brown sugar, a quart of molasses, the beaten white of an egg—clarify it, then put in the quinces. There should be rather more than cider enough to cover the quinces, as it wastes a good deal in boiling. The peel of an orange cut in small pieces and boiled with them, gives the quinces a fine flavor.—*Mrs. Ellis's House Keeping.*

CURIOS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.—The following novel and interesting experiment has lately been successfully made by Mr. A. Palmer, of Cheam, Surrey: In July, 1842, he put one grain of wheat in a common garden-pot. In August, the same was divided into 12 plants. In Sept., these 12 plants were divided into 32 which in Nov. were divided into 50 plants, and then placed in open ground. In July, 1843, 12 of the plants failed, but the remaining 38 were healthy. On the 19th of August they were cut down, and counted 1,792 stems, with an average of 50 grains to a stem, giving an increase of 98,600. Now, if this be a practical means of measuring wheat, it follows that most of the grain now used for seed may be saved, and will infinitely more than cover the extra expense of sowing, as the wheat plants can be raised by the laborer in his garden, his wife and children being employed in dividing and transplanting them. One of the stems was rather more than six feet long, and stout in proportion.—*English Paper.*

MAN often acquires just so much knowledge as to discover his ignorance; and attains so much experience as to regret his follies, and then dies.

CONSTANT OCCUPATION PREVENTS TEMPTATION, and begets contentment; and contentment is the true philosopher's stone.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1843.

Legislative aid to Agriculture.

This is a subject of great importance to the people of Michigan—and, as the Legislature is to convene soon, its agitation at the present time seems particularly appropriate. Michigan is emphatically an Agricultural State—rendered so by the admirable adaptation of her soil and climate to the luxuriant growth of most of the productions of the temperate zone. The great mass of her citizens are agriculturists by occupation, and *all* of them, either directly or indirectly, depend upon the labors of the husbandman for support.

It is the duty of State Legislatures to promote and foster the interests of the citizens of their respective states: and how can the Legislature of Michigan better perform this duty than by lending aid to agriculture? Is not that occupation which constitutes the business and support of almost our whole population, worthy of the aid and fostering care of the State? Promote the farming interest of a state like ours, and its entire citizens will be benefitted—for when the farmer is prosperous an impulse is given, from his prosperity, to all other branches of business.

That it would be proper and just for the Legislature of this State, at its next session, to make an appropriation to aid agricultural improvement, we think no one will deny.—We are aware that the finances of the State are in a somewhat embarrassed condition, and that the most rigid economy should be practiced in every department of our public affairs. But we believe that the interest of the State, and all its citizens, require the institution of improvements in agriculture—and that every dollar paid out to encourage such improvements, and introduce new branches of farm industry, will be returned with interest to the treasury. An appropriation of but two thousand dollars, annually, for five years, would in our opinion be productive of great benefit to both State and People. Distribute that amount among our Agricultural Societies, by whom premiums are offered for superior crops, stock, &c.,—or let the State offer a premium for the production of native Silk, Corn-stalk Sugar, and such articles as are now imported, but might be cultivated or manufactured on our own soil, and we believe four-fold the amount thus paid out would be returned to the treasury of the State.

An effort should this winter be made to effect the passage of a bill making some appropriation to aid agriculture. We regard the amount above mentioned as sufficient for the object intended, while it is so small that it cannot with any degree of propriety be rejected. To accomplish this object, however, farmers must arouse to a sense of their own interests, and let their representatives understand their views. Many of the present Legislators of Michigan are agriculturists, and need only to understand that a large majority of the population of the State are in favor of such a measure, to give it an efficient and cordial support.

We shall allude to this subject again. In the meantime we call upon our correspondents and readers, and the entire Press of the State, to lend their aid to a measure fraught with so much importance to the prosperity of all of our citizens—a measure calculated to promote alike the welfare of the whole State and its entire population.

Jackson Co. Agricultural Society.

The meeting of this Society, held on the 13th inst., though not so numerously attended as was desired, exhibited considerable energy and determination on the part of the members present. If a spirit similar to that manifested on the occasion, shall be continued in future, Jackson County may ere long boast of a large and efficient Agricultural Society.

The meeting resolved that the Society hold a Fair and Cattle Show, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting, on the 2d Wednesday of October next. A committee of one in each town of the county, was appointed to circulate the Constitution of the Society and obtain signatures to the same.

This looks like going ahead. Let us persevere—keep the ball in motion—and all will be well. We trust that the farmers of the county generally, will become members of the Society and otherwise aid in promoting the objects it has in view. A fair beginning has been made. United and energetic action is all that is now necessary. If we all place our shoulders to the wheel, the car of improvement *must* advance.

POULTRY.—It is scarcely creditable how valuable is the poultry in the United States.—By the census of 1840, it was returned at \$12,176,170. New York contributed \$2,373,029, which is more than the value of all its swine, half the value of its sheep, the entire value of its neat cattle, and five times more than the value of all the horses and mules in the state. These facts are derived from "The American Poultry Book."

Extraordinary Yield.

We have in our office a parcel of wheat, grown from one kernel, which contains over eighty heads bearing grain—and forty of the heads are more than four inches in length, each! The wheat is of the *White Flint* variety—the kernel quite fair, though somewhat shrunk. The straw is quite large and stout. Many of the straws are over five feet in length. The parcel was grown in a field of wheat on the farm of Mr. AARON REYNOLDS, of Hanover, in this county. It had no extra care, or manuring, and grew in the midst of a large crop.

This is the most extraordinary growth and yield that we have ever noticed, or seen recorded. If it has been, or can be beaten, we would like to have evidence of the fact.

PREMIUM PLOUGH.—Among the premiums awarded last evening, at the Institute, we omitted to mention a *gold medal*, to Mr. Thomas Wiard, of East Avon, Livingston County.

This machine is a combination of four plows, designed for operation on all heavy soils, after being broken up with the common plough, and will answer a good purpose for the first ploughing on any sandy or light soils. It is designed for operating on summer fallow, ploughing in wheat, peas, &c., and would be an admirable article to operate on Western Prairies, or the cotton and tobacco regions of the South. The peculiar advantages of this plough are, that with one pair of horses it will plough from six to eight acres a day, in a most perfect manner. It was tested here by a select committee appointed by the Institute, amongst whom were "Farmer Ellsworth" of Connecticut, and Colonel Clark of this city, and in their report it was recommended to the highest honors of the institution, and a gold medal was accordingly awarded to the inventor. The operation of this machine is different from any other plough—a tongue or pole being used instead of a common beam, the advantages of which the committee say are incalculable. The mechanical work on this machine bears the most favorable comparison with that of any other agricultural implement presented, and does great honor to the maker as well as the inventor.—*N. Y. Express.*

WISE AND LIBERAL POLICY.—The New England Farmer acknowledges the receipt of one hundred and fifty dollars from the "Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry," being the usual annual payment for copies of that paper distributed among the members of that society.—*N. G. Farmer.*

OUR MOTHERS FOREVER.—*Beat this who can!*—We have recently had the handling of fifty yards of stout Woolen Cloth, spun and wove in Topsham by a lady eighty years old, who is in affluent circumstances. What will our pretty Misses who are thumping Zip Coon on the piano, or sipping soft soap from the last published novel, say to this?—*Maine paper.*

For the Michigan Farmer.

Transplanting Apple Trees.

MR. EDITOR:—As the time has arrived when all the information respecting the transplanting of fruit trees, that can be obtained, is requisite, I have concluded that it will not be amiss to transmit to you some information I have recently acquired. Perhaps many of your readers may feel to ridicule the idea, and laugh at my sanguine statement of these things; but all I ask is for them to try it.

In traveling through Livingston County I called on a Mr. LEE, a gentleman of great experience in transplanting and nurturing fruit trees. His usual mode is to prepare a place for the tree sufficiently large to admit the roots, without being curled or cramped in any degree, and after strewing surface soil in the bottom of the hole to the depth of 4 or 5 inches, he places his tree; then pours water on the roots till the earth below is quite moist, and shovels in 4 or 5 shovels full of dirt, taking hold of the tree and raising it 3 or 4 inches, then chucking it down again; continuing to do so until the earth becomes settled under and around the roots: taking care to tread the dirt well, he fills the hole. He determines from the size of the tree, on setting it out, how soon it will answer for it to bear: if the year following, he sets it *the first day of the new moon, in April*—if he wishes it to continue till the 2d year, without bearing, he sets it the 2d day, and if till the third year, he sets it the 3d day of the new moon, and so on, day for year.

Mr. LEE says that in all his experience of raising several apple orchards he has always found this system invariable, and has never known it to fail, notwithstanding he has tried it thoroughly. He treats his trees in the usual manner, washing them with a weak lie every spring to destroy the lice and the shaggy appearance of the bark.

I have long believed that the moon has a perceptible and marked influence on the vegetable kingdom, and that it is worthy of more attention than many individuals seem willing to bestow.

In raising Cucumbers, Radishes, Potatoes, &c., we have long been instructed by a certain class of individuals to plant in such a season of the moon, at such a time, &c.,—but have chose to set at nought their instruction, and thereby have lost many benefits to be derived from the observance of the "times and the seasons."

I shall take some pains to acquire information respecting the moon's influence, and its application to raising vegetables, &c. &c., and will let this be barely the commencement of a series of moon-ey communications.

Respectfully yours,

D. L. L. TOURETTE.

Pontiac, Dec. 9, 1843.

REMARKS.—The above is far too marvellous for our full belief. The *mooney* matter appears to us very much like *humbuggery*—but we may be in error. Can any of our correspondents give us light upon the subject?—“Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good.”—Editor Mich. Farmer,

Protect your Cellars.

Every one, as he reflects upon the subject, is aware that his cellar should be well protected against the severe cold of winter, in order that he may save the fruits of his labor; but every one does not act strictly upon this useful hint; for scarcely a very cold winter passes, but there is a great destruction of vegetables by frost, which with a little care might have been saved.

The losers will say that they thought that their cellars were warm enough, that they did not freeze in such and such cold winters.—Every one should be prepared for the worst—for the coldest time that was ever known may be the present season, and it is well to be prepared for it. In some very cold winters, cellars may be protected in a measure by heaps of snow around the house, so that no injury will be sustained in the cellar; in another winter, much less cold, the ground may be bare or the snow may be blown away from the house, and a great loss may be very unexpectedly sustained.

All these things, and various other circumstances, should be well considered. Though snow is a very cold substance, a bank of it serves as protection against weather of still greater severity. We gave an account a short time ago, of peach buds being protected under the snow in winter, and producing well the next season, while other parts of the same tree, and other trees in the vicinity, produced not one peach.

PEACHES PRESERVED IN ICE.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 11th ult., says:

“We received yesterday a present of a novel and very delicious description. It consisted of a lot of beautiful peaches brought hither from Boston, Mass., in a state of perfect preservation. Not one showed a sign of decay. They were brought out in one of the vessels employed by Messrs. Gage, Hittenger, Stanton & Co., in the ice trade. They ship ice, taken from Fresh Pond, near Boston, to the East and West Indies, South America, and the various Southern cities of the United States, in immense quantities. By packing with ice they are able to send delicacies of almost any description to every part of the globe.

EGGS.—A correspondent says—“Eggs that produce the male chicken may be distinguished from those that produce the female, by their being longer and more pointed at the ends than those of the female; which are more rounded at the ends.

People who raise chickens for the market will do well to select those eggs which produce the male chicken to set their hens with, as the males will be larger and of more value than the females.”—*Ploughman.*

RIGHT.—The Courts of Georgia have decided that the refusal to take a newspaper from the Post office and leaving it uncalled for, when all the arrearages are not paid, are “prima facie” evidence of intentional fraud.

SUMMARY.

AMOS T. HALL, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Treasurer of this State, in the place of Col. Anderson, resigned.

SNOW has been plenty in Vermont for a month past, and sleighing has been good there more than three weeks.

THERE are two silk factories in operation in Richmond, Indiana, which manufacture the best silk for ladies' dresses, gentlemen's vests, handkerchiefs, &c.

A SHIP from Calcutta, arrived at New York, has about 20,000 bushels of flax seed on board.

WESTERN PORK.—The Alton (Ill.) Telegraph says that a contract for 1000 head of hogs has been made at that place at \$1.75 to \$2 per hundred, according to weight. Buyers are unwilling to give more, and sellers are unwilling to take \$2 per hundred—the latter thinking to get more at the keel of the season.

A REPORT prevails in Toronto, that Sir Charles Metcalfe has resigned, or is about to resign the Governor Generalship of Canada. Ill health is assigned as the cause. He has signed the new Colonial Tariff Bill.

THERE are twenty-five cotton factories in the State of North Carolina, with a capital of \$1,050,000.

SPIDER SILK.—A Frenchman, of the name of Bon, has given an account of procuring and preparing silk of the webs of spiders. He says the spider makes a silk as beautiful and strong as the silk worm. He says that by collecting a quantity of their webs, a silk may be made which will take all kinds of dyes, and may be made into all kinds of stuffs. Mr. Bon has had stocks and gloves made of it.—But it has been found impossible to rear spiders, as they destroy each other, when they have not flies for prey.

SINGULAR WELL.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says a shaft has been sunk in Wayne county (N. Y.) three hundred and sixty feet below the surface, the water from which equals the specific gravity of the water of the Dead Sea. The hydrometer denotes full saturation, or one hundred degrees of the earth, which are held in solution. It will be analyzed as soon as the temperature of the weather reaches zero.

POTATOES IN MAINE.—The Maine Cultivator says, that more than 12,000 bushels of potatoes were brought into Hallowell last week, and sold for shipment. The farmers received for them 25 cents a bushel, in cash. No less than three thousand dollars were paid to the farmers on the Kennebec, therefore, for potatoes delivered in a single week.

SCYTHES.—According to Hill's Monthly Visitor, Messrs. Hitchcock, Taylor & Co., of Kennebec county, Maine, last year manufactured four thousand dozen scythes, and next year they intend to exceed that amount.

SELECTIONS.

Hints to Young Farmers.

Consider your calling both elevated and important, never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and the apron.

Put off no business for to-morrow that can be done to-day.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties, attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never "run in debt" without a reasonable probability of paying at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars of the farmer's prosperity.

Take some good family newspaper, and pay for it in advance. Also an agricultural paper.

Never carry your notes in your pocket-book, for the desk or trunk is a more appropriate place.

Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy any thing at an auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have use for it.

Keep a place for your tools, and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending a rainy day idly, repair whatever wants mending, or post your accounts.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in the luxury of well applied leisure.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard.

When interest or a debt becomes due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not. Never ask him to "wait till next week," but pay it. Never insult him by saying, "you do not want it." Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and strict honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add to your present existence, years of active life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself.

Should you think of building a house, be not in a hurry, but first have every material on the spot, and have your cellar as large as the frame.

Keep a memorandum book—enter all notes, whether received or given—all moneys received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

In December reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts—pay your shop-bills and your mechanics, if not promptly done at the time.

On the first of January, reckon with yourself, and reckon honestly—bring into view all debts and credits—notes and accounts. Ascertain to what amount your expenses were the last year, and the loss and gain—make out a fair statement and enter the whole in a book for the purpose.

Having arrived at this important knowledge, you will imitate the prudent traveller, who always keeps in view where he is next to move. You will now look forward and calculate how and in what way, you shall best meet and prosecute the business of the ensuing season.

And lastly, when the frost of winter shall arrest your out-door labors, and the chilling blast shall storm your dwelling, let your fireside be for yourself, and your wife, and your children, the happiest spot on earth; and let the long evenings, as well as the short days, be appropriated to mutual efforts for mutual good, and to mutual preparations for that "eternal spring," which sooner or later, shall open in all its freshness to those who have "done justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with their God."—*Ohio Repository*.

FRUIT IN THE FAMILY.—Is it not strange, in a country so capable of producing fruits of almost every kind in abundance, that so few have apples or any other fruit for the winter nights? It is a fact, perhaps not known to all, that fruit constitutes the best dessert after dinner, and it is most wholesome for every one. Too often farmers think, they will not live long enough to enjoy the fruit if they were to plant orchards; but they should recollect that peaches will bear in two or three years from the bud, apples in three or four, and pears in a little longer time; and even if the older people should not live to enjoy all their labor, they should do something for posterity. Let the aged give a good example to the young, and the next generation will do better than the present. But little ground is necessary for an orchard, and nothing pays so well for the labor and expenses. Moreover, the farmer who regards appearances, should be ashamed of a place naked, and free from fruit trees. Nothing, indeed, is so ornamental as luxuriant fruit trees loaded with their annual treasures.

GOOD FRUIT.—That it is just as easy to have good fruit as poor, is a truth that every farmer should remember; and this, if acted on, will be found not only easy but profitable. If the fruit orchard is deficient in numbers or varieties, lose no time in correcting the evil; and the best way is to apply to some experienced nurseryman for the kinds and qualities most desired. A few good fruit trees of each desired variety, is far better than great numbers with inferior fruit. A *succession* of good fruits is indispensable. The varieties of summer, autumn, and winter, should follow so as to leave no interval. Enlarge your list of different kinds of fruit, rather than your varieties of the same.—*Albany Cultivator*.

Economy is the road to wealth.

Pickle for Meat.

The following recipe for a pickle for the preservation of meat, was sent to us by a lady of this city, by whom it has been used with success for many years. It was originally published in the *Boston Medical and Agricultural Register*, for 1807.—*New Haven Farmer's Gazette*.

"PEACOCK'S PICKLE FOR MEAT."—Admiral Peacock's pickle for meat is preferable to most others, when applied to family beef, pork, or mutton. It is made thus: Water 4 gallons; sugar (or molasses,) 1 1/2 pound; saltpetre, 2 oz.; salt, (the bay or coarsest sort) 6 pounds. Boil all together, and skim, &c. Then let it cool. The meat being placed in a vessel intended to hold it, pour the cold pickle on the meat until it is covered. In that state keep it for family use. The beef after lying in the pickle for ten weeks, has been found as good as if it had been salted only three days, and tender as a chicken. If the meat is to be preserved for a considerable time, the pickle must be boiled and skimmed once in two months, throwing in during the boiling, two ounces of sugar, and a half pound of salt. Thus the same pickle will hold good for many months. This pickle is incomparable for corning hams, tongues, and hung beef. When tongues and hung beef are taken out of the pickle, cleanse and dry the pieces, then put them in paper bags, and hang them in a dry, warm place. Some who have tried the method, choose their meat salter, and instead of 6, use 8 or 9 pounds of salt. In very hot weather, it is necessary before the meat is put to the pickle, to rub it well with salt, and let it lie one, two, or three hours, till the bloody juices run off. If the meat, in this case, is the least tainted before it is put to the pickle, it will be entirely spoiled in a day's time, in hot weather. Peacock's pickle is found so valuable that no family ought to be without it.

RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS.—We have been handed the following recipe for curing hams, by one of the most eminent practitioners in this city; the salteratus is at least new to us, and we therefore publish it, although it may not be a new ingredient in the recipe to others. In Cincinnati, where large quantities of hams are annually cured, pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and other like ingredients are usually added. But to the recipe:

"Cover the bottom of the cask with coarse salt, lay on the hams with the smooth or skin side down, sprinkle over fine salt, and so continue until the cask is full. A cask holding 64 gallons is small enough, and it would be better if it held 120 gallons. Make a brine in the following proportions: 6 gallons water, 9 lbs. salt, 4 lbs. brown sugar, 3 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. salteratus. Scald and scum, and when cold pour the brine into the cask until the hams are completely covered. They should remain in this pickle at least three months, and a longer time would do them no harm."—*American Farmer*.

Devons and Native Cattle.

Speaking of the stock exhibited at the late Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society, the Albany Cultivator remarks:

"In the show of Devons, we think we have never had any thing in the State to compare with it. With us, the Devons have been one of the favorite breeds of cattle, and we think an examination of such animals would do away some of the prejudices that may have existed against them. If in weight, early maturity, and milking properties, (essential points, all admit,) the Short-Horns exceed them; in adaptation to labor, color, and we think in the quality of the beef, the advantage is on the side of the Devon. It is the general infusion of this blood, which enables New-England to bring forth those thousands of pairs of beautiful red working cattle, which constitute one of the most attractive features of their agricultural exhibitions, and of which they are, and well may be pardonedly proud.

"It is a matter of regret that so few of our native cattle, working oxen, and excellent cows, are brought forward by farmers for exhibition at our fairs. We hope the fashionable slang of "scrubs" and "dunghills," so liberally applied by a few individuals to all animals of this class, has not frightened, and will not dishearten them from exhibiting their best specimens, either for competition or comparison, whenever an opportunity offers.—There is a fault in this matter that must be remedied. Comparing animals is one of the surest methods of showing where improvement is needed; and bringing our native stock with grade cattle into contact with the fine improved, will demonstrate to all the necessity and the benefit of crosses in the breeding of animals.

"There was but one native cow offered for exhibition and premium, and she was well worthy of the distinction, her owner, G. A. Mason, Esq., of Onondaga County, having made from her milk in one month, sixty-seven pounds of butter."

CHICKEN HATCHING.—Some enterprising persons in Brooklyn, Long Island, have established an "institution" in that city, for the purpose of hatching chickens on a large scale, which is dignified with the euphonious name of *Polotokian*. It comprises five or six long buildings, and several acres of land.

They have a similar affair in England, called the *Eccaleobeion*, which is in successful operation, and turns out one hundred chickens a day.

The practice of artificial hatching has long prevailed in Egypt, and has recently been introduced into France. Reaumer, we believe, was the first person who succeeded in raising chickens by means of the common oven. The modern apparatus consists of a series of flues supplied with hot water. A good deal of care is necessary in raising the *youngsters*, as they do not prove very healthy. It is said that they have to be taken care of by the old hens for at least a month after they are hatched.—*Farmer's Gazette*.

Multicole Rye.

This is the name given to a plant, a native of Poland, which has been introduced into cultivation with great success in the south of France, and of which the following account is given in the London Farmer's Magazine:

"It grows on common soil, suited to the old-fashioned rye, but its habits are totally different. By the report of above thirty respectable agriculturists near L'Orient, who have cultivated it for the past two years, it does best when sown the 1st of June. Its growth is most rapid. Two crops of it are, before July, cut for hay; and, by the 15th of August, a grain crop is reaped. The straw is from eight to ten feet high, and the ear from ten to eighteen inches long. An account of this rye may be found in the "Transactions" published by the French Minister of Agriculture, &c. Would not this variety of the spring rye be worthy of trial in those parts of the country where other grasses are difficult of growth, on soils rather sandy and light, but which, if in good condition, are the best for this grain? The growth, if correctly stated, is truly surprising."

A quantity of multicole rye is left for distribution at Mr. CALLAN's store, on 7th street, opposite the Post Office, where all who desire to test this new species of grain can procure it.—*Washington Spectator*.

VERY GOOD.—The following creed was adopted by the officers of the American army at Verplanck's Point, 1782:—"We believe that there is a Great First Cause, by whose almighty fiat we were formed—and that our business here is to obey the orders of our superiors. We believe that every soldier who does his duty will be happy here, and that every such one who dies in battle will be happy hereafter. We believe that General Washington is the only fit man in the world to head the American army. We believe that General Greene was born a general. We believe that the evacuation of Ticonderoga was one of those strokes which stamp the man who dares to strike them with everlasting fame. We believe that Baron Steuben has made us soldiers, and that he is capable of forming the whole world into a solid column, and displaying it from the centre. We believe in his blue book. We believe in Gen. Knox and his artillery. And we believe in our bayonets. Amen."—*Selected*.

SOUTHDOWN & LEICESTER SHEEP.

The Subscriber has about 200 SOUTHDOWN and LEICESTER SHEEP, which he will sell for cash—or exchange for farm m-horses, or oats. Enquire at the National Hotel, Detroit. THOS. CHASE.

Detroit, Oct. 17, 1843.

CASH FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR!

The Subscribers will pay CASH for Wheat and Flour at the ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, near the Rail-road Depot, Jackson.

LAWSON, HOWARD, & CO.

WANTED!

In exchange for the Michigan Farmer—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Butter, Lard, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, WOOD and MONEY. Those who have promised us these commodities, are requested to bring them on immediately. We are nearly out of the two last mentioned articles.

Farmer Office, Dec. 1, 1843.

BANK NOTE TABLE.
CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan	Put. Relief N.	12 1-2 dis
B'k of St. Clair,	par	Erie Relief Notes, 25 dis
Mich. Insurance Co.	par	New York, New Jersey and New England par
Oakland County b'k	par	Bank of Buffalo 5 dis
River Rasin b'k,	par	Clinton County 50 dis
Mer. b'k Jack. co	broke	Watervliet 50 dis
Bank of Michigan	75 dis	Conner. b'k Buff. 35 dis
State Scrip,	10 dis	Com. b'k Oswego 50 dis
		Bank of Lyons, 50 dis
		B'k America, Buff. 40 dis
Specie paying b'k's	1 dis	B'k Commerce, do 40 dis
B'k of Cincinnati	broke	B'k of Oswego, 40 dis
Chillicothe,	10 dis	B'k of Lodi, 5 dis
Cleveland,	55 dis	Binghampton, 40 dis
Com. Bank Sciota	50 dis	Cattaraugus County, 40 dis
Lake Erie	30 dis	Erie, do 50 dis
Far. B'k, Canton	60 dis	Mech. B'k Buff 50 dis
Granville,	80 dis	Mer. Ex. B'k, 50 dis
Hamilton,	50 dis	Miller's b'k Clyde 20 dis
Lancaster,	50 dis	Phoenix b'k Buff, 40 dis
M. & T. Trader's Cia.	15 dis	Tonawanda, 40 dis
Manhattan,	90 dis	U. S. b'k Buffalo 35 dis
Niamey Exp. Co.	75 dis	Western N. Y. 35 dis
Urbana B'king Co.	75 dis	Staten Island 55 dis
		Olean, 40 dis
		Allegany County 60 dis
St. b'k & Branches,	3 dis	St. Law. (Stock and Real Estate Notes,) 60 dis
State Scrip,	50 dis	St. Law. st'k notes 80 dis
		State b'k, Buffalo 75 dis
Illinois.		Wash. b'k N. Y. 75 dis
State Bank,	65 dis	Union b'k Buff, 80 dis
Shawnee Town,	65 dis	
Kentucky.		
All good Banks	4 dis	All to 3 dis
Pennsylvania.		
Specie paying,	1 dis	Frie and Marine Insu
Erie,	6 dis	6 dis.ance Co. Checks, 4 dis
YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.		

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. **Twenty thousand trees** are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public choice selection of **Fruit Trees**, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, gooseberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Rose, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c. The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti.

Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street,) DETROIT;

Will make liberal cash advances, on *Flour*, *Ashes* and other *Produce* consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same.

* ALSO, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware house of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

PLoughs! PLoughs!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace.

Jackson, April 1, 1843.

FRESH Farm and Garden Seeds, warranted of the first quality, for sale by **DIX & GROES**, No. 8 Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

The collection consists of Farm and Garden Seeds—Red and White Clover, Lucerne (or French Clover,) English Perennial, Rye Grass, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top or Herds Grass. Also: Mangel Wurtzel and French Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga Turnip, &c.—and a variety of Agricultural Implements, &c., for sale at the

MISSOURI SEED STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Farmers' Sons.

Do you see that spruce young man—with a fashionable coat,—a stiff collar, and a lofty, independent look? The lecture room is well filled with the young and the old of both sexes, with men of influence and talent, but among the crowd he is the boldest, and walks up the aisle with perfect indifference. Do you see him? Well, but the other day he came into the city fresh from the country, with a homespun coat, and snarly hair, and perfectly uncouth in all his manners. His father obtained for him a situation in some menial employment, where he remained several months, till at last he entered a store. Now he began to spruce up, often consulted the barber, the tailor and the glass, till he stood No. 1. for his pride and impudence. Spending every cent he earned for dress, and studying some Chesterfieldian author, he was invited into society, where industrious and talented young men were rejected, till his vanity was so deliciously fed, that he is now the greatest and the best among the young fashionables of the city—in his own estimation at least.

Yes, that young man is a farmer's son—would you believe it? He is ashamed of his old father and mother, and whenever they come to the city, he contrives to be engaged with not a moment to spare. Although he makes so fine an appearance, he is excessively ignorant and really does not know what belongs to good manners. His soppish airs disgust all but simple jackdaws and fashionable ladies. Of such kind of stuff are all our nice young men created, who contrive to initiate themselves into the good graces of the rich and go into what is falsely called the best of society.

There are hundreds of similar young men in our cities, who have left their native villages, being too lazy or too proud to work on farms with their parents. We advise farmers to keep their sons at home, unless they wish them to make fools of themselves and be unfitted for any thing but fashionable drones.—We have altogether to many in our midst.—They obtrude themselves every where and infest all society, like the toads of Egypt. If your sons must come to the city, secure them good trades, and they will stand a chance to make something useful in life—especially if they are blest with common sense. If your sons lack talents, are unambitious, lazy and slovenly, send them to a lawyer's office, a lady merchant's warehouse, or fit them for college—do any thing with them, but don't put them into a mechanic's shop.

We are satisfied if our farmers studied the interests of their sons, they would never be anxious to send them to the city, but learn them the secrets of good husbandry, and keep them on their farms. They would grow up better and happier men, and be kept aloof from the thousand temptations and follies, which beset young men in large cities.—*Portland Tribune.*

No man ever regretted that he kept aloof from idle companions in his youth.

Seasonable Hints.

Maxims designed to prevent cough, catarrh, influenza, quinsy, consumption, rheumatism, lumbago, headache, sore throat: By Benjamin Bell, Operative Chemist, Charlestown, Mass.

Maxim 1. No person is liable to take cold whilst every part of his body is exposed to the same temperature.

2. No person will take cold by exposure to any sudden alteration in the temperature of the atmosphere, however great or small, provided the first maxim be followed.

3. The diseases indicated are caused by the application of heat to the greater part of the surface of the body, whilst a smaller part is left exposed to a colder state, solely from the inequality of the application.

4. Artificial clothing made of the usual materials, is of no salutary advantage to mankind, (so far as heat is concerned,) in any atmosphere, the temperature of which is above 74 degrees Fahrenheit; it being the primary and principal cause of the diseases above named.

5. Clothing being a slow conductor of heat, causes that sensation and effect by retarding the passage of caloric from the surface of the body outwards.

6. Wet clothing is a quicker conductor of heat than dry.

7. Dry air is a very slow conductor, and acts as clothing whilst retained among hair, wool, feathers, &c.

8. Air set in motion conducts the heat from the skin faster than air at rest.

9. *Moist* air conducts faster than *dry*.

10. An invalid, a person sitting or lying, or a person asleep or in perspiration, are respectively more liable to take cold than persons in health, or standing, or awake, or cold.

11. Any part of the surface of the body can be educated and insured to bear with diminished risk a temperature different from what the other parts for the time being are exposed to. But some parts are more intractable in educating than others, especially the cranium and arm-pits, which nature has clothed.

12. The principles laid down in maxims 1, 2, 3, apply to cold water as well as cold air, in so far as is necessary to escape the diseases in question.—*American Traveler.*

INDOLENCE.—“If you ask me,” said Zimmerman, “which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No: I shall say indolence. Who conquers indolence, will conquer all the rest. Indeed all good principles must stagnate without mental activity.”

POVERTY is often a torch-light which kindles up an intellectual flame to brighten and beautify the whole moral world; while the glitter of gold blinds the vision of millions to their best interests, and finally leaves them in hopeless ignorance and disgrace.

Did you ever know a rich priest?

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS.

Mr. D. L. LA TOURETTE is our traveling agent for Oakland, Wayne, Livingston, Lapeer, and Genesee counties—and part of Washtenaw.

Mr. GEORGE DELL, for Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe, and the southern part of Washtenaw.

Mr. THOMAS MEDBERY, for Barry, Branch, Eaton, Ingham, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph counties.

The persons above named are now engaged in collecting subscriptions, and obtaining new subscribers, for the Farmer. We hope that our subscribers in the counties designated, will be ready and willing to pay arrearages, and renew their subscriptions.—And all other friends of an agricultural journal in Michigan, are invited to subscribe for the Michigan Farmer, and thus aid in sustaining a paper published upon their own soil, and particularly adapted to this section of the West. The country is flooded with prospectuses of foreign agricultural journals, none of which are designed for the particular cultivation, or interests of this State—and it behoves the farmers of Michigan to “Encourage their Own.”

It is the intention of the publisher to enlarge and otherwise materially improve the Farmer, at the commencement of the next volume, (in February next,)—in order to make it still more acceptable and valuable, particularly to the farmers of Michigan.

We request, therefore, a patronizing reception from all upon whom our traveling agents may call; and any assistance that may be rendered by Post-masters and others, will be gratefully acknowledged.

RECEIPTS on subscription to the Michigan Farmer—from Dec. 1, to Dec. 13.

Hon. Elton Farnsworth, Hall & Grovier, J. Hunt, F. C. French, and Jesse Earl—\$2 00, each.

Gov. Barry, Gen. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Hon. C. G. Hammond, C. R. Morse, Benj. H. Vanland, M. Dorrill, J. Wing, E. C. Hendee, J. M. Colgrave, S. A. Randall, R. Swift, J. Miller, J. P. Le Roy, and S. Hodges—\$1 00, each. J. Demaray, John Rhodes, I. R. Rumery, and J. Bivins—fifty cents, each.

THE MARKETS.

JACKSON, Dec. 15, 1843.

WHEAT continues firm at 50 cents—and Flour, retail, at \$3 25. Pork is selling at \$2 50 to \$3 00, according to weight and quality.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 14.

Pork is arriving in considerable quantities and commands a pretty fair price, compared with the past two years. A fine lot was sold yesterday for \$3 50; the hogs weighed about 400. The price varies from this to \$2 87, according to quality.—*Journal.*

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.

PRODUCTS continue to arrive in small quantities from the west. Business on the canal has almost entirely ceased, although it is not yet closed by the ice. There is little or nothing doing in flour and grain. We hear of a few sales of flour at from \$3 75 to \$3 84, for the city trade.—*Gazette.*

ROCHESTER, Dec. 2.

THERE is but little doing in flour and wheat. The business upon the canal has closed. Up to this morning, boats laden with goods endeavored to force their way through the ice to the west; but the greater portion of the craft in our waters are moving to their winter moorings. Flour is held at \$3 88. Wheat goes off at \$1 82 and 84 cents.—*Democrat.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

WESTERN Flour in demand. Michigan, \$4 50 and \$4 62 1/2. Ashes; steady. Pots, \$4 62 1/2—Parch, \$6 12 1/2.